THE HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

GEORGE WARREN,

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GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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Fine Job Printing

—EXECUTED—

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER-HEADS,
BILL-HEADS.
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.

CALL AND SEE US.

CAPITAL ORGANIZING,

Not To Resist the Knights of Labor, But to Protect its Members.

A Huge Organization of the Several Textile Industries of New England, With Millions of Capital.

BOSTON, April 23.—The *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow will say: "The sudden and unexpected collapse of what threatened to be a serious strike at the Whittenton Mills, Taunton, was caused by the discovery that that mill belonged to a huge organization of textile industries of New England, which has been formed so quietly that it has escaped all notice. This organization extends over Rhode Island and Connecticut and already includes forty-nine large woolen mills. This society was organized for mutual protection. It does not recognize the authority of the Knights of Labor in any way, but is prepared to use arbitration in the settlement of strikes. The organization is growing in numbers, and it proposes to give each strike careful consideration and to assist only those manufacturers who are unfairly treated by their help. A second society, embracing all cotton mills of any importance in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, was quietly completed, and elected its officers in Boston on Wednesday. The Massachusetts League is the league of cotton mills to which woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills, and subsequently admitted cotton manufacturers. During the last month the cotton mills of this State have been quietly preparing for organization for mutual insurance against labor disturbances. The cotton-manufacturing industry is better adapted for the formation of such an organization than many others, because it is composed of a number of large mills rather than a large number of small ones. The quiet organization which has taken place, therefore, has been conducted with much expedition, and its result will probably be witnessed at the next attempt of the mill hands to secure the discharge of workmen who are not members of the union. The society is not a corporation, and has no stock. The yearly pay rolls of the Massachusetts mills that have already joined amount to $15,000,000. The aims of the society are not in any sense aggressive, and its purpose is not to attack the Knights of Labor, but simply to protect its members against unjust persecution. The methods of self-defense which the society will employ have not yet been made public."

POWDERLY FIXED IT.

How the General Master Workman Started an Engine that Wouldn't Go.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Some weeks ago an engine attached to a passenger train on the Michigan Central Road suddenly stopped. The place was between stations, and the engineer could neither start the engine along nor discover what the matter was. The passengers, many of them, got off the train and stood watching the engineer's futile efforts to find out what the cause of the trouble was. He saw at length that he would have to give it up, and that the train would stand there until a new engine could be brought. Then a quiet man who had been standing among the passengers stepped up to the engineer and said: "Take off your overalls and let me put them on." He was a man of intellectual cast of features and a pair of eye glasses added force to this impressiveness. The engineer took off his overalls and the quiet man put them on, and with a monkey wrench in his hands, crawled under the engine, and flat on his back, hammered and tinkered for a quarter of an hour. Then he mounted the cab, opened the throttle valve, and off went the engine as easy as could be. Some of the passengers thanked the quiet man as the engineer mounted the board, and the engineer himself asked his name, but the quiet man would not give it. Nevertheless a man on the train knew this bookish-looking mechanic, and he said to the engineer at the next station: "The man who fixed your engine was General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor." This happened when Mr. Powderly was on his way back from his trip to the West to examine into the troubles which led to the strike.

A Mother's Awful Crime.

KEYPORT, N. J., April 23.—Seven miles south of this place lives J. Monroe Smith. Mr. Smith is fifty-five years old, and his wife forty-three, and the mother of six children ranging in age from nineteen years down to four. Some years ago the wife and mother was sent to an insane asylum and was discharged a year later, presumably cured. Last fall she had severe pains in her head and her husband sent her to her brother's house in Elizabeth, where she improved greatly and returned home a short time ago. This morning, after breakfast, she went to one of the outbuildings on the premises, and after swallowing a dose of "Rough on Rats," returned to the house with an axe concealed under her dress. Eva, her four-year-old daughter, was still sleeping when the mother entered the bedchamber. Lifting the axe above the sleeping child, the maniac mother brought it swiftly down, splitting the little one's head open, killing her instantly. She then attacked Rufus, aged thirteen, dealing him several savage blows on the head with the poll of the axe. Bessie, the 11-year-old daughter, begged for mercy, but the terrible bloodstained axe whirled in the air and went crashing into the fragile little head. The 18-year-old daughter locked the baby in an adjoining room and ran screaming outside to apprise her father of the awful work within. After a terrible struggle, the woman was secured. One of the children is dead, and the others are likely to die before morning. Mrs. Smith is herself in a very precarious condition.

Switchmen's Strike Ended.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Lake Shore switchmen's strike in this city is ended, the company having made a satisfactory arrangement with the men.

A BROKEN LEVEE.

A Million Acres of Cotton Land Flooded in Arkansas.

HELENA, ARK., April 23.—The levee on the Mississippi river broke last evening fifteen miles south of Helena on the Arkansas side. The crevasse is forty yards wide, and it will be impossible to close it. As in 1882, one million acres of the most fertile cotton land in the Mississippi Valley will be covered by water from one to six feet deep. Planting operations were suspended three weeks ago, and cattle and farm stock were moved to the high lands. Unless the water recedes very fast the entire cotton crop in the overflowed district will be spoiled.

A SINGULAR CRIME.

An Attempt to blow Up One of the Churches of the City of Madrid.

MADRID, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the church of San Luis in this city. An explosive was placed inside of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the altar. The explosion, instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive. The edifice was badly wrecked, and two sextons who were in the building were badly burned.

Internal Revenue Collections Increasing.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The collections of internal revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows: From spirits, $50,891,795; from tobacco, $20,136,918; from fermented liquors, $13,662,750; from miscellaneous items, $179,788, making a total of $84,571,252, or an increase of $2,974,046 over the collections for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Cholera Inoculation Authorized in Spain.

MADRID, April 23.—The Spanish Sanitary Council has authorized the practice of inoculation discovered by Dr. Ferran in the event of a recurrence of cholera in Spain.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Fatal Mistake of a Boy in Tying a Rope Around His Waist.

NOKOMIS, ILL., April 25.—On his return from town last evening Mr. Jacob Swarey, living three miles east of here, missed some colts which he had left in the stable, and upon searching for them found them in a pasture, and attached to one of them by a halter was the dead body of August Middlecamp, a boy about thirteen years old, who had been left at home. It is supposed the lad had attempted to lead the colt to water and carelessly tied the rope around his waist in a slip-noose, when the animal, unaccustomed to being handled, pulled him down and dragged him until exhausted, as, although it appeared frightened, it did not run when approached. The boy's body was badly mangled and nearly cut in two by the rope, the knot of which was drawn to only about a four-inch noose.

FILLED A LIGHTED LAMP.

Three Women Undertake It and Have Died from Their Injuries.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Sterling, who is landlady of the Sterling House, on Adams street, was in the kitchen with her daughter Emma and Miss Whalen, a servant. One of them took a lighted lamp, and holding an oil can in one hand commenced to fill it. Suddenly the oil was ignited, and the can exploded with a loud report. The burning fluid was scattered over Mrs. Sterling and her daughter, and their clothes were soon a mass of flames. Miss Whalen, the domestic, was not burned, but inhaled the gas and smoke. The fire department was summoned, and firemen aided in the efforts to extinguish the flames and save the lives of Mrs. Sterling and her daughter, but their aid came too late. After several hours' intense suffering, all three of the women died.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Buildings Destroyed and People Injured, a Baby Fatally.

KILLEEN, TEX., April 25.—A tornado swept past Killeen this evening, about one mile from town. It struck the house of Jacob Uselton, demolishing the building and injuring the entire family, the baby fatally. The Norman brothers' residence was also destroyed. The family were saved, having just taken refuge in a storm house. The storm came from the northwest, and did considerable damage in the town of Killeen. Hail stones as large as hens' eggs fell, destroying vegetation and fruit trees and breaking many window panes.

Goes Mad by Proxy.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A curious case has been developed at Matteawan, N. J. About six weeks ago Nellie Smith, of that village, was bitten by a dog. Dr. A. J. Jackson treated her with apparent success. The girl has a sixteen-year-old brother Thomas, who took her case very much to heart. The stories about hydrophobia which had been circulated gave him a great deal of anxiety. On last Thursday night he was taken suddenly ill. He became extremely violent, requiring two and often three men to hold him, and barked like a dog. No one knew whether he was bitten by a dog or not. Dr. Jackson says that he hardly knows what to think about the case. If he knew that the boy had been bitten by a dog he should certainly consider it a case of hydrophobia. As it is it may be nervous hysteria brought on by worry about his sister Nellie. The little girl is doing well under her treatment.

Roast Beef.

DAYTON, O., April 25.—The cattle pens of the Dayton Sugar Refining Company, five hundred in number, were burned to the ground late last night. The fire originated in the department where hay was kept, and evidently was the work of an incendiary. There were one hundred and twenty-six head of cattle in the pens, all of which were burned to a crisp. The pens were all filled on Wednesday last, when the entire lot of cattle was sold to Charles Zachritz. He took away all but the cattle that were burned, which will be a loss to the company.

Died on a Train.

LEXINGTON, IND., April 25.—A lady named Harrison suddenly died on passenger train No. 4, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, near Mitchell, Ind., a few minutes after two o'clock this morning. The lady was on her way from some point in Mexico to Charleston, W. Va., and was accompanied by a brother and sister. She was in the last stage of consumption, and it is supposed the journey was too great for her physical condition, and she expired as stated. The remains were taken to Louisville, where they were prepared for burial.

Killed By Lightning.

CRESTLINE, O., April 25.—Frederick Blazer, of this place, was instantly killed by lightning this afternoon. He was working on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, two and a half miles east of this place. About three o'clock a storm came up, when Blazer took shelter under a tree near by, which was struck by lightning. He leaves a wife. The storm lasted about thirty minutes, and was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning and large hailstones.

Peculiar Accidental Hanging.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Henry Fryer, aged sixty-eight years, who for many years has been one of the gate-keepers of Druid Hill Park, was found dead last night hanging head down from a tree not more than ten feet from the gate. He had been training a wild rose vine to run up the tree, and had no doubt lost his balance, and in falling caught his foot in a crotch of the limb on which he was standing. The body was accidentally discovered while it was yet warm.

Mistaken for a Burglar.

PORT HURON, MICH., April 25.—Henry A. Smith, while drunk, attempted to escape from a thunder storm into a neighbor's house, was taken for a burglar and shot and killed.

Plasterers to Try the Eight-Hour System.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 25.—The master plasterers of this city have agreed to put the eight-hour system into effect on May 1, and to pay their men three dollars and seventy-five cents per day. The old rate was four dollars and fifty cents for ten hours. The new rate is really an advance of fifteen cents per day. The journeymen are expected to accept the plan, and no trouble is apprehended.

Colorado's Mineral Output.

DENVER, COL., April 25.—Official figures from the Denver Mint give the mineral output for Colorado for 1885 as follows: Gold $5,000,000; silver $13,500,000; copper $700,000; lead $3,361,000. Total $22,561,000.

Gored to Death by a Cow.

CALDWELL, O., April 24.—Mrs. Lizzie Wey, wife of Charles Wey, of Graysville, Monroe County, was gored to death by an infuriated cow which she was milking. The cow's horn passed through her neck, causing almost instant death.

Church-Spire Shattered by Lightning.

CANTON, O., April 25.—During a severe thunder-storm yesterday afternoon the spire of the United Brethren Church was struck by lightning and shattered its entire length to the ground. Luckily it did not take fire. The damage is about $1,000.

The Convicts at the Greenwood Mines.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 25.—The convicts employed at the Greenwood Mines were examined yesterday by Governor Knott and Cabinet. Sensational stories of the infliction of barbarous punishments were disproved. The State troops will remain, as the free striking miners and others openly assert their intention to destroy the camp the moment it is free from military protection.

A Mother's Love.

DRESDEN, ONT., April 25.—Mrs. Lije and her three-year-old child were drowned in the river near here last evening. The child fell over the bank, which is very steep, and the mother jumping in after it, both perished.

MIDNIGHT BATTLE

Between a Deputy Marshal and a Band of Moonshiners

The Plucky Officer is Killed, but Not Until He Had Made four Assailants bite the Dust.

CHATTANOOGA, April 26.—A special to the *Times* from Manchester, Coffee County, Tenn., gives details of a bloody tragedy enacted there shortly after midnight this morning, in which United States Deputy Marshal Webb Purdon, of Manchester, and a moonshiner named Clark were killed and three other moonshiners fatally wounded. About ten days ago Purdon accompanied Deputy Marshal Hughes on a raid among the illicit distilleries of Grundy County, Tenn., and captured and destroyed several stills. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning fifteen moonshiners rode into Manchester determined to have Purdon's life. Seven broke into his house and the balance surrounded it. Purdon met them as they entered with a revolver and a terrible battle ensued. Two moonshiners fell to the floor mortally wounded, and the gang retreated, but they had succeeded in fatally wounding Purdon. Disabled as he was, he seized a double-barreled shot-gun and fired into the retreating gang and two more fell mortally wounded. Purdon then fell dead beside the body of one of his victims. The gang carried off three of their wounded companions. A large posse is now in pursuit of them.

HIS LIFE FOR A DOG.

A Distressing Affair on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 26.—Major Holliday, a prominent citizen of Spring City, was run over and killed by the Cannon Ball Express train on the Cincinnati Southern railroad last evening while attempting to save the life of a valuable dog. Major Holliday started across a bridge above Spring City. He had scarcely reached it when the approaching train was heard. His dog was midway the long trestle. It meant instant death to attempt to rescue the animal, yet Major Holliday rushed forward to remove the dog to a place of safety, and before he could return the train struck him, killing him instantly. The dog was also killed.

Excited Settlers.

PIERRE, DAK., April 25.—Yesterday Agent McChesney had notice served on all the merchants and dealers in Fort Pierre that they must remove their stocks of goods from the Reservation and cease to do business on that side of the river. This order of removal was on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. The notice was served by the Indian police. It is held that they have a right to remain, for the reason that Fort Pierre is the eastern terminus of the Government highway, but as to how far that would give them rights they are not informed. The outcome will be watched with interest. To enforce this order would entail a loss of over $500,000 and ruin hundreds of settlers. The settlers held a meeting yesterday and decided not to move, unless at the point of the bayonet. The excitement is intense.

Greece Gives It Up.

PARIS, April 26.—It is officially announced this morning that the Greek Government has yielded to the councils of France and will instantly order a disarmament of her forces.

LONDON, April 26.—A later dispatch from Athens confirms the announcement that Greece has decided to disarm, and adds that the greatest consternation prevails in that city over the sudden and unexpected change of front by the Government. The Chamber of Deputies has been hurriedly convoked. The warships representing England, Italy, Austria and Germany have withdrawn from their anchorage in the Piraeus.

Prohibition Beaten in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., April 26.—Prohibition met with an overwhelming defeat here to-day, the election resulting in a majority of 5,681 in favor of licensing the sale of liquors. The vote in Manchester was anti-Prohibition—majority 626. The vote in both this city and in Manchester was nearly as large as in the Presidential election. Under the law it can not be renewed for two years. The colored vote was almost unanimously anti-Prohibition. The anti-Prohibitionists carried Lynchburg by 1,188 majority.

Still on the Warpath.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 26.—The *Call's* Guaymas, Mexico, special of this morning says: "Geronimo's band attacked ranches near Imuris, completely destroying all the buildings at Casita, a small way station near Imuris, on the Sonora railroad, killing fifteen persons, all Mexicans. A company of soldiers was sent after them. Two soldiers were killed. The Indians were moving in the direction of Nicori, in the Sierre Madre mountains. A reign of terror prevails throughout the district."

Railroad Shops Taken by Force.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 26.—An Atchison (Kas.) special says: Strikers this afternoon took forcible possession of the Missouri Pacific yards there, driving out all men who had gone to work since the strike began six weeks ago. The strikers organized in the yards and marched to the shops, when the workers went out with but little protest, bloodshed being thus avoided. The fires in the shops were drawn and guards appointed to prevent any of the new men returning to work.

The Fatal Penalty of Politeness.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—James Forrester, while riding on a street-car last evening, offered his seat to a lady, but before she could take the seat an Italian seated himself in it. Forrester expostulated without avail and finally took the man by the collar to put him out, when the Italian drew a knife a foot long and plunged it into Forrester's back, inflicting a fatal wound. The Italian was arrested.

Lowered the World's Record.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—At Clarksville, Mo., Geo. E. Weber, of Smithville, N. J., won the fifty-mile bicycle race in three hours, seven minutes, forty-two and a quarter seconds, lowering the world's record by nearly half an hour.

A Horror in Harrar.

ADEN, April 26.—The report is confirmed that the Emir of Harrar has massacred all the Europeans in his capital; also the members of the Italian scientific expedition under Count Porro.

—Speaking of sudden deaths as the result of mental anxiety or excitement, the *Medical News* says: "There is no treatment which will prevent this class of sudden deaths, and physicians are powerless to avert its onset. All they can do is to advise a calm, unexciting mode of life, with freedom from worry and anxiety. Such advice is very easy to give, but as difficult to follow as would be a suggestion that it is not advisable to die at any given time."

—"Two dozen black-hen's eggs," said an old woman to a grocer. "Black-hen's eggs!" exclaimed he, "I don't know a black-hen's eggs from another colored chicken's." "Troth, then, I do," said the woman. "Then go and pick them out yourself," he replied, pointing to a large basket of eggs. The woman did so, and picked out two dozen of the largest in the basket.

—The crime of the last boy sent to the New Hampshire Reform School was the setting on fire of a passing load of hay, whereby the former on top of it was nearly burned to death.—*Boston Journal.*

CAUSES OF STRIKES

The Number, Location, Causes and Results of Strikes and Lock-Outs for the Year 1880.

Report of Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, Who Has Been Employed by the Census Bureau to Investigate Causes of the Labor Troubles.

COMMISSIONER WEEKS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, who has been employed under the Census Bureau in making an investigation into the number, location, causes and results of strikes and lock-outs during the calendar year 1880, has just completed his report. In his letter of transmittal to the Superintendent of the Census, he says: "Those who understand the difficulties in the way of such an investigation as this will not be surprised at its incompleteness, and especially at its failure to secure records of the number of employes engaged in all the strikes and lock-outs reported, as well as the number of days and amount of wages lost."

In the outset of the report he states that both the employers and employed, as a class, hesitate to engage in a strike or lock-out, especially after having experienced the disastrous effects of these industrial agitations. The condition of mutual respect and forbearance between these two classes has been growing in this country, and strikes have grown not less frequent, but they are undertaken only when it is felt that there is no other resource. He states that in his efforts to get information of strikes, he sent out 1,200 circulars to both employes and employers who were directly concerned, and he adds that most of the replies were received from employers and very few from the employes. The latter either making no response or refusing the desired information, giving as their reason that it might be used to their disadvantage by the employers. From what returns were received he observed the tendency of the workmen to magnify a strike and of employers to disparage its importance, and as the bulk of the information came from the latter, the statements made in the report as to the number of strikes, the men concerned in it, etc., are understated rather than the reverse.

The difference between a strike and a lock-out is stated to be the stoppage of work in the first instance growing out of some demand or other act on of the employes and in the latter instance from some demand or action on the part of employers which is resisted by the workmen. In some cases, by agreement between the employers or the employes, work is stopped in one establishment because of the existence of a strike or a lock-out in another. Of the total number of strikes—the word being used to include both strikers and lock-outs—reported in 1880, which was 762, Pennsylvania with 30[illegible], New York with 101 and Ohio with 93, are credited with 5[illegible], or 65[illegible] per cent.

In the mining and manufacturing States the strikes are more frequent, while very infrequent in agricultural trades, where large bodies of men are collected together. The same is true of those engaged in professional and personal services. Domestic servants and the great body of unclassified laborers, which two groups include more than 72 per cent. of those engaged in personal and professional services do not strike at all, or at least do not strike in such a way as to get the fact into the papers.

The number of strikes reported in certain prominent trades are as follows: 2[illegible] in iron and steel industries; 158 in coal mining, 16 in the textile trades, 42 in cigar making, [illegible] in building trades, 46 in transportation, 28 in printing trades, 27 in glass industries; 14 in piano making, and 11 in boot and shoe making.

Mr. Weeks thinks that the frequency of strikes is not wholly due to the aggregation of workmen [illegible] Britain more than twenty-five per cent. of the strikes occur in the building trades and while the metal trades, mining and textile trades rank next, much the greater proportion—71[illegible] per cent.—of the strikes reported in this country in 1880 were caused by differences as to rates of wages and of these 62 per cent. were for no advance and 9[illegible] per cent. were against a reduction.

Of the more important industries, especially noticeable in the boot and shoe trades, methods of work and rules of the shop occasioned as many strikes as rates of wages. The results of only 481 strikes are reported, and of this number 35 per cent. were successful, 18 per cent. were compromised and 47 per cent. were unsuccessful. Every strike in connection with hours of labor were unsuccessful, while those relating to payment of wages were uniformly succeeded. It should also be noted that strikes growing out of demands for an advance are much more uniformly unsuccessful than those against a reduction.

In conditions of trade that justify an advance, it is much more to the interest of the employer to give in than to have his works stop. On the other hand when trade is not so brisk, it is to the advantage of the employer to have his works stopped. In such cases the opposition to a demand for a reduction is not of little effect. The reduction comes or the works stop.

As to the results of strikes and lock-outs it appears that these depend largely on the condition of trade. In 1880, however, there was an era of remarkable prosperity, and as a result strikes were successful in a proportion of cases, doubtless much above the average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of Pennsylvania in the investigation into strikes in that State for forty-six years, beginning in 1835, states that 45 of the 135, of which the result was given, were successful, or 83 per cent., while 66 or 48 4-5 per cent. were unsuccessful. This corresponds, the report adds, in some degree with the results obtained in the present investigation. As this report shows that 35 per cent. were successful while 47 per cent. were unsuccessful.

The Massachusetts report, however, shows a remarkable difference, only twelve per cent. being reported successful and seventy-three per cent. unsuccessful. This shows that the industrial conditions in Massachusetts are widely different from those existing in other parts of the country.

It has been known, adds Mr. Weeks, to careful observers, that strikes are neither so frequent nor so successful when undertaken in New England as in other States.

In regard to losses by strikes, the report states that from 414 of the 762 strikes reported, figures are given showing that the number of men idle in these cases were 128,262, which includes only those men idle directly in consequence of the strike, and not those who may have been laid idle in other parts of the works or in other works by reason of the strike. There are 348 strikes concerning which no statement has been received as to the number of men idle. By approximation the number is estimated to have been 99,876, which, added to the above, would give a total of 228,138 idle men.

With relation to the loss of wages, it is estimated that each of these men were idle twenty-seven days. The returns show that 64,779 employes lost $3,711,097. This would be at the rate of $57 each. As the entire number of employes estimated was 228,138, the total loss of wages in this average would be $13,003,866, that is for the time lost. The wages which would have been received had the works run constantly, is the amount named. In case the strike was successful the men received additional pay and in cases where unionism existed the men received strike pay, but this was simply refunded money that had previously been paid. There is also another item of reduction in the fact that the men sometimes obtained employment in other industries during the strikes. As this $3,711,097 was lost from 1,990,872 days of idleness it appears that the average rate of wages earned by the parties striking was $1.86 per day. Tables are appended to the report showing these facts in detail.

Seeing the Good.

It is good to be well rounded out, so good that such a life should be the ideal towards which every Christian should work. But it is hard, in this unequal world to make such an attainment, and even to keep the mark properly and always in mind. Nearly all men grow in certain directions; if opposite parts and qualities do not dwarf, they at least do not increase, and hence the character fails of symmetry. But we mistake when we judge men wholly by their defects, or their less-developed parts, failing to give them credit for the good points that, jutting out here and there, constitute their better peculiarities. The right way is to see the good, rejoice in it, encourage it if possible, and then hope that this good will some time, as the predominating trait and growth, subordinate to itself all the others, and thus become the real man and Christian. If, for instance, a man have large benevolence and small reverence, we should not think wholly of the latter, but try to see the former, believing that it will in the end become controlling and determining.—*United Presbyterian.*

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received. A bill was introduced for the retirement of disabled officers of the army. At 12:45 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and after some discussion rejected the treaty for the reopening of the Weil and La Abra claims by a vote of 32 to 26—not two-thirds. A number of nominations were confirmed.

HOUSE.—The Ways and Means Committee reported a joint resolution to give notice to terminate the Hawaiian treaty. Bills were reported fixing the salaries of U. S. District Judges at $5,000; to regulate commercial sales by sample, price list, etc., between residents of the several States and Territories; to create the office of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; for the relief of Wm. McGarraghan; to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects on the human system, in the military and naval academies, and in the Indian public schools of the Territories and the District of Columbia; for the establishment of signal stations in the West India islands; to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors preference in public appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—SENATE.—A resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee inquiring what legislation was necessary to require the U. S. Courts to prevent the wasteful appropriation of the assets and receipts of railroad property in their possession. Four hundred private pension bills were then passed, leaving but half a dozen on the calendar. At 4:10 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was reported calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for certain information in regard to the acreage and supply of wheat and corn in this country. Bills were reported to limit the jurisdiction of U. S. courts in patent cases, and to pension prisoners of war during the rebellion. The bill for the relief of the Alabama flood sufferers was debated without action, and resumed its place on the calendar under the rules. The river and harbor bill was taken up and discussed until 5:20 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented. A bill was passed appropriating $1,000 in aid of a National monument at Plymouth, Mass. A bill was reported to indemnify the Chinese who suffered by the recent outbreaks in Wyoming. Mr. VanWyck addressed the Senate on the bill to tax railroad grant lands. Mr. Blair gave notice that on Monday he would call up the joint resolution providing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. At 2 o'clock the Inter-State commerce bill was placed before the Senate. Messrs. Sewell and Cullom addressed the Senate. A message from the President relating to labor troubles was received and ordered printed. At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The electoral count bill was made the special order for May 4. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Indian appropriation bill. Adverse reports were presented from the Judiciary Committee on a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving the President power to veto specific items in appropriation bills, and a bill to prevent the adulteration of food. They were laid upon the table. The House passed a bill amending Section 2805 Revised Statutes, in relation to oaths on entries of merchandise. Bills were passed providing for holding the terms of the District Court in New York and Colorado. The river and harbor bill was then taken up and twenty-eight of the sixty-three pages considered.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—The session was continued from 11 o'clock until near noon on the river and harbor bill. After adjourning, Friday's session was opened. The President's message on the labor troubles was read. Mr. Springer moved to refer it to the Committee on Labor. Mr. Butterworth moved its reference to the committee of the whole. The latter motion was lost—yeas 77, nays 117. After a lively debate in in which Messrs. Butterworth, Randall, Gibson (W. Va.), O'Neil, McCreary and Springer took part, the message was referred to the Committee on Labor, with instructions to report on or before May 15. The Senate bill in aid of a National monument at Plymouth, Mass., was passed. Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, [illegible] a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire whether L. D. Sweett of Maine, or any other ex-member of the House admitted to the floor, is interested as agent or attorney for corporations or claims. The resolution was finally modified so as to omit the name of Mr. Sweett, and providing for a select committee of five members to carry on the inquiry. The modified resolution was adopted. The private calendar was then taken up. At 4 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—June 1 and 2 was set apart for the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. A bill was passed authorizing the Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railroad and Bridge Company to erect a bridge across the Ohio river. The floor was then given to the Judiciary Committee and the following bills were passed: Transferring the counties of Howard, Little Rock and Sevier from the Western to the Eastern Judicial District of Arkansas; repealing the statute which allows clerks of U. S. Courts in California, Oregon and Nevada double fees. Punishing robbery in the Indian Territory by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both. Punishing horse-stealing in the Indian Territory by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. Providing that all claims now existing against the United States except pension claims, must be presented for adjudication and payment within four years of the passage of this act, and that all claims arising hereafter must be presented within six years from the time the accrued. Conferring civil jurisdiction for cases arising in the Indian Territory on the U. S. Courts exercising original jurisdiction over that Territory. Providing that in all cases of disputed hand-writing, comparison of the disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, shall be permitted to be made by witnesses, and such writing and the evidence of the witnesses in regard to it may be submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing. Providing that any judgment or decree rendered in United States courts within any State shall take effect, notwithstanding it is not docketed by way of lien, to the same extent and in like manner as the judgment or decree of the State court. To provide for holding terms of court for the Northern District of Illinois at Peoria. Dividing the State of California into two judicial districts.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A bill was passed to extend for two months the powers of the Chief Clerk of the Court of Alabama Claims, with authority to employ the necessary force to wind up the business of the Court. The House bill relating to the bonds of brewers was amended, requiring that the bonds shall be renewed once in four years whether the Collector of Internal Revenue requires it or not. Passed. A bill was passed for the completion of the public building at Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Blair addressed the Senate on his proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. The inter-State commerce bill was then taken up and Mr. Van Wyck addressed the Senate. He was followed by Mr. Stanford. The post-office appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Camden's amendment to the inter-State commerce bill, relating to "the long and short haul," was discussed by Messrs. Camden, Harris, Platt, Brown, Wilson and Cullom.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported forfeiting the lands granted in the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred, including a bill to establish a Department of Labor. The bill to establish a Sub-Treasury at Louisville, Ky., was taken up, and pending action the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Some progress was made, several amendments being adopted and rejected.

—The Ione Valley (Cal.) *Echo* relates the following: A cow on the ranch of Mrs. Leary, in Jackson valley, was killed in a singular way. A forkful of hay was thrown to her, which she had just commenced to eat, when she started back and began running and jumping wildly about the corral. She soon after fell down and expired, when it was ascertained that she had been strangled to death by a live snake, which had run from the hay into her throat.

—Carl Beck, a civil engineer in Ebingen, in Wurtemberg, has invented a carriage in imitation of the velocipede and intended to be used in districts where there are no railroads by letter-carriers, expressmen, traveling agents or by private persons. It contains a covered seat for one person in front and a receptacle for baggage in the rear. The inventor claims for his vehicle a velocity of ten or thirteen miles per hour, according to the condition of the roads.

—It is calculated that there are three hundred labor unions in New York City, with an aggregate membership of one hundred thousand men and women.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash.	$1 50@ 2 50	$3 25@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 75	4 00@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 50	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 75@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 25
Common leaf	5 25@ 5 75	6 50@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 75@ 6 50	8 50@ 9 75
Good leaf	7 25@ 8 25	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—Neither House nor Senate did anything to-day worthy of notice. The session in each body being devoted to local, petty measures of no importance. Scarcely a quorum was present in either house, the members generally leaving for the weekly visit to their homes or to Louisville.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—SENATE.—There was not a quorum in the Senate this morning, and attention was chiefly directed to local bills. The House bill providing a fine for circuses and menageries which do not take out license, was passed. The Senate was in session only one hour.

HOUSE.—Mr. Thompson, from the committee on criminal laws, reported the bill designed to suppress the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. It provides that any person who shall bring into the State any cattle known to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, shall be deemed guilty of felony, or any person who keeps in his possession cattle known to be affected with this disease and allow them to come in contact with other cattle, shall be deemed guilty of felony. For either of these offenses punishment is confinement from one to three years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Any one who has in his possession cattle known to have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia shall confine them in an inclosure through which no stream of water runs, at not less than six hundred feet from any highway or common, at least six consecutive months after such cattle have been exposed, otherwise he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and fined from $100 to $1,000 and be confined in the county jail from three to twelve months. Any person who shall dispose of any cattle known to have been affected with contagion shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined from $100 to $1,000, and be confined in the county jail from one to three months. It shall be the duty of the county judge, when complaint has been made to him that any person has in his possession infected cattle to summon a jury who are to examine such cattle and decide, and if infected the latter shall be killed and their bodies burned or buried; any person who has in his possession premises that have been occupied by infected cattle shall not allow other cattle to be placed in them until six months have expired, and a violation of this clause entails a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail from three to twelve months or both. The bill was passed without discussion and not over twelve or fifteen persons voted.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—SENATE.—Bills passed. House bill authorizing the town of Auburn to issue bonds for street purposes; bill for the branch penitentiary at Eddyville, providing for borrowing money from the banks to carry on the work when there is no money in the treasury; bill amending the charter of the city of Louisville fixing the salary of wharfmaster at $2,500 a year; House bill giving circuit court and county clerks and other officers further time for collecting fee bills. House bill No. 38, known as the "Revenue bill," was taken up, but postponed till to-morrow, when the Senate will go into a committee of the whole to discuss it section by section.

HOUSE.—In the House to-day the bill for the protection of game occupied most of the session, but fell into the orders of the day because no quorum voted on it. Several minor local bills were passed.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—SENATE.—The House Revenue bill was taken up and discussed and adopted section by section. Several amendments were adopted, and it will require ten days or more to complete its consideration.

HOUSE.—The bill known as the Newton Craig Claim was discussed during the entire session. Craig claims that the State owes him [illegible] early keeper of the penitentiary, and says the money was expended out of his own pocket with the understanding that he was to be reimbursed when the Legislature met. He has been before every legislature for twenty years endeavoring to have his claim adjusted, but for some reason has failed, although several committees and commissions have reported favorably on it. He now asks that a commission be appointed to investigate the matter and finally decide the much vexed question. A vote was not reached on it to-day, but it will come up to-morrow and be disposed of.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Livingston County; House bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Caldwell County. A bill appropriating $2,000 to the widow of George Cassell, of Fayette County, was lost. Cassell was summoned by the sheriff in August, 1884, to assist in capturing some escaped convicts, and was killed in the discharge of his duty. A motion to reconsider was entered, and the bill may pass when it comes up again. The Revenue bill was then taken up, and the section relating to taxing of banks was discussed till the end of the session.

HOUSE.—The Newton Craig claim occupied nearly all of the session, and the bill was finally passed, though a desperate effort was made to defeat it by members refusing to vote, but the friends of the bill, headed by Owens and Jackson, carried every thing before them. An amendment was adopted leaving it to the discretion of the Commission as to whether they should allow interest on the claim or not.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—SENATE.—Consideration of the revenue bill was laid over until Tuesday. The regular Lunatic Asylum appropriation bill was amended as follows: Making appropriations to Anchorage Asylum of $40,000 instead of $52,000, and appointing three Commissioners to distribute the amounts appropriated; by Mr. J. R. W. Smith, providing that the debts of the Asylum should be first paid out of the appropriations. After the adoption of these amendments, the bill passed. It reduces the per capita to inmates from $165 to $150. Mr. Rigney reported a bill appropriating $20,000, and $1,000 annually hereafter, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and it was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strauss sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article in a Cincinnati daily concerning cruelty to convicts at Greenwood, also some telegrams denying the correctness of certain statements. None of the legislative committee will go to Greenwood with the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer have gone to Greenwood to make an inspection. Mr. Strauss reported the Senate bill to establish the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of Estill, Powell, Lee, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Knott and Breathitt Counties. An amendment adding Wolfe to the new district was adopted. The bill then passed. Magoffin was transferred from the Sixteenth to the Thirteenth District. A bill making wire fences and osage orange hedges lawful fences within the meaning of the statute was passed. Adair County was exempted from its operation. Governor Knott sent in a message vetoing an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in New Liberty election precinct of Owen County.

Miscellaneous Items.

JAMES H. HUDSON fell from the Ohio river bridge at Louisville into a barge. He was terribly and fatally mangled.

ROBERT FOWLER, murderer of Miss Lida Burnett, was hanged at Morganfield.

JAMES SAYRE, SR., and a colored man named Henry Grant were drowned in the river at Blend Bridge, in Woodford County, by the capsizing of a boat. Sayre is a widower with nine children. Grant leaves a wife.

FATHER ABRAM J. RYAN, "the Poet Priest of the South," died at Louisville the other night after a brief illness from brain fever.

THE jury in the case of Melvin Butler returned a verdict of murder and fixed life sentence. Butler is charged with murdering John B. Macy, a well known gambler, who was found dead in front of his house, Louisville, with a bullet-hole in his head several months ago.

OVER thirty indictments have been found in Henry County against persons attending the recent Warren-Barnes prize-fight there.

A NUMBER of the cart horses belonging to the various coal men in Newport are suffering with pink eye.

THE Louisville Charity Organization is about to open its doors to the public. The institution is for the benefit of working women who have no time to spare with their children during the day. An admission of five cents per day will be charged for every child. The mothers may bring their children at seven o'clock in the morning and take them away at seven in the evening. A matron and a nurse will have charge of the children during the day.

IN a row between Henry Rucker and Charles Withers, at Tick Town, near Cynthiana, Withers was shot in the leg.

NOW AND THEN.

Mr. Edmunds Trying to Explain His Former Treatment of Blaine—A Foolish Defense for a Man Who Pretends to Be Honest.

Nearly two years have passed away since the country was filled with the noise and fury of a Presidential campaign. In those two years, as is natural, many things have happened, and many reputations have been shattered; but what greater and more distressful contrast is presented by this lapse of time than that between George F. Edmunds of to-day and George F. Edmunds of 1884? Then he sat on the cold shores of Lake Champlain, in the icy dignity of his [illegible] political integrity, and [illegible] him. He refused to speak in behalf of the candidate of his party. There were intimations of a letter which had been written by Mr. Edmunds strongly condemnatory of Mr. Blaine's attitude on the Thurman act. There was a much quoted phrase, in which Mr. Blaine was represented as skulking behind Union Pacific breastworks, and carrying a furtive metaphorical gun, out of the muzzle of which he was accustomed to pour shot into the backs of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Thurman. The existence of some such letter as this was never denied. On the contrary, since the opening of the Senatorial campaign in Vermont Mr. Edmunds' friends have induced a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* to say that Mr. Edmunds was willing to speak for Mr. Blaine on general principles, but that, having frankly shown certain letters to the National committee, he was advised not to take the stump, his previously expressed opinions of the candidate not being consistent with advocacy of him for the Presidency. It was gravely put forth that, though Mr. Edmunds thought Mr. Blaine a bad man, he was perfectly willing to speak for the party which nominated the bad man.

It would seem, in the calm and peace of the present, that one whose words carry authority and who is a trusted servant of the public should actively contend against the candidate for whom he cannot conscientiously speak. Moreover it is understood that Mr. Edmunds voted for Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his low opinion of his character. It really seems strange that a good man should have expressed his desire that a bad man should be President. As we have said, however, Mr. Edmunds was forgiven by the Mugwumps, and more than a few of them have asserted since 1884 that they would be glad to vote for George F. Edmunds for President.

It is not probable that Mr. Edmunds has now nearly so many admirers as he had at the beginning of the present session of Congress. Judicious people who had studied his speeches and deeds rather than the adulations of his admirers were not surprised when he entered upon his present [illegible] partisanship. [illegible] of the end of his Senatorial term was not in the near future. He loves the byways of partisanship. He delights in the small arts of the attorney. He has never been the author of a great statute, but he has made innumerable verbal changes in measures that have been discussed by the Senate. It would be a miracle almost if Senator Edmunds should say a generous word of a political opponent, unless, like Mr. Thurman, a Democrat should happen to be his intimate friend. The contest for the Vermont Senatorship, which is now in its preliminary stages, is a fresh incentive, but his own nature and intellectual constitution are at the bottom of the fight he is making against the President. The facts in the Duskin case clearly show that Mr. Edmunds insists on the right of the Senate to demand papers touching suspensions because the President is a Democrat. He is moved by no other consideration, and the country knows it.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Strange Anomaly.

The report that a considerable number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber are in favor of doing away with secret executive sessions will lead to the hope that Mr. Pratt's resolution looking in that direction will pass. This resolution is so moderate that it is difficult to see why it should encounter any opposition whatever. It leaves the whole matter in effect to the discretion of the Senate. Indeed, herein consists the danger that it may prove ineffective. Secret sessions may be resumed whenever the Senate thinks it advisable. But it is valuable in that it breaks up the superstition which hedges the antiquated absurdity now in vogue, and once a departure is effected it will not be long before the practice shall have entirely disappeared. The general good sense of the body may be trusted so far.

It is even said that Mr. Edmunds is in favor of some modification of the present system. His difficulty, or rather his defeat, in bringing his party into thorough submission to his committee will not prove an unmixed evil if it leads him to support this movement.

The general sentiment of the people of both parties is altogether in favor of progress in this respect. Open sessions would certainly help Senators to arrive at a true realization of their responsibility to the people. And they would increase the dignity of the body by doing away with the strange anomaly of calling certain of its meetings secret sessions while they are invariably reported with especial fullness in the newspapers of the following day. By all means let the people know openly and honestly how their business is transacted in the Senate.—*Washington Post*

The Nation Yet Lives.

The Republican orators in the last campaign, from Mr. Blaine down, predicted that all sorts of financial disaster would result from placing the Administration in the hands of the Democrats. They "pointed with pride" to the reduction of the public debt, the large treasury balance, and a reasonable store of gold, as the results of Republican rule, and depicted in dark colors the probable effect of a change. The voters, believing government of the people to be safe in the hands of any majority of the people, decreed a change. A comparison of the receipts and expenditure for the nine months from July 1, 1884, with the corresponding period from July 1, 1885, shows that there has been an increase during the latter time of $10,000,000 in the revenues, and a decrease in the expenditures of $23,000,000, a net gain under Democratic rule of $33,000,000 for three-fourths of a year. The public debt was reduced over $14,000,000 in March; the net cash balance in the treasury is $76,000,000; the surplus gold reserve over $51,000,000. If the Republicans were entitled to credit for the good showing sometimes made under their Administration, the Democrats are deserving of just as much now. As a matter of fact, the people paid the taxes that produced these results in both cases; but it is the universal testimony of business men that the management of the treasury under Secretary Manning has been as honest, wise and firm as it was under any of his predecessors. The fiction of Republican indispensableness is thoroughly exploded.—*Boston Sunday Herald.*

THE STAR CHAMBER.

The Old Musty Republican Idea of Secret Sessions Giving Place to More Enlightened Views.

It really begins to look as if we should soon see the last of the Senatorial star chamber humbuggery. Even Mr. Edmunds is thought to be about ready to back down. The futility of all efforts to keep important proceedings secret has discouraged him; and rather than continue the farcical performance of closing the doors only to have Senators themselves carry reports to the press, he may join those who advocate the abolition of executive sessions. That would be a creditable step. But, apparently, the movement can succeed without his aid or favor. Mr. Platt's resolution has been gaining supporters. Old, musty ideas about the necessity of shutting out the public when certain matters are being considered, have gradually disappeared. They, in fact, belong to the distant past—to the early days of knee-breeches and wigs, when the Government was hardly so near the people as it is to-day. All proceedings of the Senate were held in secret, until 179[illegible], though there was much opposition to the custom. The doors were first thrown open when Albert Gallatin's right to a seat in the Senate was under discussion. The argument in favor of publicity, says Lossing, was the due enforcement of the responsibilities of the Senate and its individual members to the people, which secret debates tended to diminish: the prevention of those jealousies naturally aroused by secret legislation; and the greater confidence which publicity would inspire. These reasons for conducting legislative business with open doors are good now as arguments for keeping the doors permanently open, and publishing all the proceedings as the proceedings of the House are published. Old fogies among Senators can not long retain the precious privilege of clearing the galleries and bringing out the little brown jug. The custom is out of date.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

MEAN PARTY SPIRIT.

Mr. Ingalls' Speech Unworthy of a Representative of Liberty-Loving Kansas.

It must be a source of poignant [illegible] to American citizens who decline to support unfit candidates for office, although nominated by the party to which they belong, that Mr. Ingalls, a Republican Senator from Kansas, thinks that they are politically neither men nor women, and announces his opinion in such vivid terms, according to the reports, that ladies fly from the galleries and Republican Senators roar with laughter. On the other hand, it can not be altogether pleasant for Republicans who remember that Republicanism in Kansas once meant a great and earnest conflict for freedom and the rescue of the Union from the slave power to perceive that Republicanism in Kansas, as illustrated by Mr. Ingalls, has dwindled into a vulgar sneer at political independence and manliness and honesty, and ridicule of reform in the civil service. The tirade of Mr. Ingalls against political independence was but a feeble echo of Mr. Conkling's picturesque gibes at "Jayhawkers and skirmishers between the lines." But some Republicans perhaps ask themselves whether even Mr. Conkling's gibes in the height of his political power and of the unquestioned supremacy of the Republican party, although loudly cheered as the blows of a great practical statesman pulverizing the Miss Nancys and and the Sunday-school prigs of politics, were really serviceable to the party, or whether the Republican jeers of 1884 at purists and Pharisees and super-celestial essences for whom no earthly party is good enough were really of use to it.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Grand Monument.

At last there is to be a National library worthy of the name. Senator Voorhees' labor of six years to pass a bill appropriating money for a building fit for so grand an enterprise was the other day crowned with success. Although always a member of the minority in the Senate, he has been kept at the head of the committee in order that his zeal and interest in the subject should be secured for the project. The bill has passed the Senate several times, but always heretofore been lost in the House. The design of the building will allow space for three million volumes, though room for only one million will be secured at present. When complete, the edifice will rival the Capitol in size. When the Smithsonian Institute shall outgrow its demands its collections also will probably obtain larger and finer shelter, until this country shall have institutions rivaling the British Museum and the imperial libraries and institutes of the continent. Appropriations for purposes of this sort would make far nobler monuments to the memory of Lincoln and Grant than the meaningless piles of stone now proposed for them and that already built to Washington's name.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DEMOCRATIC BRIEFS.

——The assault upon Postmaster-General Vilas for refusing to subsidize mail steamship lines comes from the steamship companies themselves.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——The only really good effect which the indefinite expansion of the pension policy will have upon the growing generation, will be to add such an effective additional horror to war that they will not resort to it under any consideration.—*New York World.*

——The Republican Senators are still floundering about in their effort to make a little party capital out of their controversy with the President over nominations, but it becomes daily more evident that Mr. Edmunds can not hold them to the rule of rejecting men simply because they can not get the "papers."—*New York Post.*

CITY ITEMS.

Notice.

There will be a grand excursion given from Hickman to New Orleans, July 22.

OFFICERS OF EXCURSION.

E. H. Hanbrough, J. W. Brown, J. C. Crab, Dave Upshaw, F. T. Thompson, Geo Washington.

REV. A. DEVINE.

—Dr. D. Beatty, Dentist, of many years experience, has returned to Hickman to practice his profession. Office, No. 12, Laclede Hotel. apr30tf

—I would inform the ladies of Hickman and vicinity, that I have opened a Dress-making establishment at my residence, on Carroll street, opposite Mr. Maxwell's. I cut by the celebrated Moody system, used altogether in large cities, and guarantee perfect fits. I have been in the business about 18 years. I will also teach cutting and fitting. I would respectfully ask you for a liberal share of your patronage. I am sure I can please you. Respectfully,

MRS. M. FARIS.

—Big bargains in all kinds of Woolen Dress Goods, at Plaut's.

—Choice CORNED BEEF, at 6 cents per pound, for sale by J. W. Rogers. apr16

We return most hearty thanks to the ladies, for their liberal appreciation of our beautiful line of Dress Goods, during the past week. We have had an immense trade, but our stock is still complete. We are showing goods not found in other houses.

ALEXANDER & MAXWELL.

—A big bonanza in Summer Coats, a Plaut's. Being full up on these goods for Men and Boys, we are offering for 35 cents a Coat worth 75 cents; for 50 cents a Coat worth $1.25; for $1 a Coat worth $3. Call and see for yourselves. We guarantee to save you 50 per cent. on these goods.

If you Want a No. 1 Spring Wagon, at the lowest price, call on J. W. ROGERS.

—If you are needing any Groceries, it will pay you big, to stop and post yourself at Alexander & Maxwell's. They are making very extraordinary low prices.

—The celebrated Cosgrove Shoe for Ladies and Misses, are found only at Plaut's, as they are exclusive agents. The best wearing Shoe, the neatest fitting Shoe, the most comfortable Shoe ever sold in Hickman, is the testimony of all who have tried them.

—H. BUCHANAN'S is the only house in Hickman that has the right to sell Ackerland & Wyler's Perfect-fitting Custom-made Clothing.

—Don't fail to observe the elegant values at $6, $8.50 and $10, in Men's Suits. They are calculated to make you smile with joy.

ALEXANDER & MAXWELL.

—For the best line of Gents' Footwear, go to Plaut's, for it is conceded by all that they have no competition in this line. Try the W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, the Godshaw & Plaut Shoe. Every pair warranted.

—Smith, Ellison & Co. have the handsomest line of Men's Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in the city, and at lowest prices. Call and see them. They can save you money in Clothing.

—H. BUCHANAN'S is the only house in Hickman that has the right to sell Bryan & Brown's celebrated make of Ladies' and Misses', Men's and Boys' Shoes—the best in the world.

—Full line India Linens, from 5c per yd, to 50c per yd. A complete line all-over Embroideries, Swiss Embroideries, Jackonet Edgings, Insertings, Oriental Laces, cheap Laces, Parasols, Fans, &c., at Plaut's.

—Ladies don't fail to see Alexander & Maxwell's line of Imported Dress Goods. They can show you goods which other houses do not carry.

—Ask to see the Genuine French Kid Shoe at $3.50, for Ladies. Only found at Alexander & Maxwell's.

—If you want to fit yourself up in a real nice Tailor-made Suit, or odd Pants, at a big bargain, go to Plaut's.

—Drop in and see the rush at Alexander & Maxwell's. They are doing the business because they make the prices.

—H. BUCHANAN says that he will sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house in this section of country. We think he will, as he always does just what he says he will do. He also says that he will discount all advertised prices, and you can bet he will do it.

—Ask to see our All Wool Men's Suits, at $8.50, worth $12.50 in other houses.

ALEXANDER & MAXWELL.

—The Ladies are invited to see our elegant display of Dress Goods. We have all the new shades in Tans, Chocolates, Heliotropes, etc. Don't forget that we show you only latest style goods, such as cannot be found outside the larger cities.

ALEXANDER & MAXWELL.

FINE SHOES.

We ask a trial of our Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' Custom-made Shoes, which for style, fit and durability, cannot be excelled. They are made specially for us by Jas. Baum & Co., St. Louis, whose custom-made work is the best made in St. Louis. *Every pair is warranted to give entire satisfaction.* Try them once, and you will wear no other. *For sale only by*

SMITH, ELLISON & CO.

LOCAL NEWS.

"O, the days of the garden-maker,
The pick, the spade, and the hoe!
O, the reign of the rubbish-raker,
And the smouldering brush-heaps' glow!"

—Farmers busy.

—Wheat prospect splendid.

—There will be a few peaches.

—Pears promise well.

—Clover is exceedingly promising.

—Only a fair apple crop is promised.

—For or against saloons next Monday?

—There will be a fair strawberry crop.

—The corn row will not be straight if you look behind you.

—The acreage planted in Irish potatoes is not as large as it was last year.

—W. L. McCutchen is erecting a new family residence in West Hickman.

—The colored people of Hickman are getting up an excursion to New Orleans.

—The Kentucky Press Association is in session at Henderson, this week.

—Next year the people of Kentucky will elect a Governor and other State officers.

—Mr. A. M. DeBow and family, left Tuesday, for an extended visit to Middle Tennessee.

—The levee broke at Point Pleasant last week and the town was flooded to a depth of two feet.

—The Fulton County Teachers' Association meets at the Public School building in Hickman, Ky., on Saturday, May 8th.

—Some people are hard to please. An Arkansas man is mad because his wife run away with another man and didn't take the children.

—The Legislature refused to accept the proposition of the National Government to co-operate with the State in the establishment of a free weather service.

—The bureau of agriculture reports the condition of wheat in this State on the first of April, as being 101 per cent and the area 95 per cent.

—Mr. Louis Person, an old Hickman boy, was married this week, to a Miss White, of Union City. May love, happiness and prosperity attend them.

—The Hickman Bank, we learn, is surpassing the most sanguine expectations of its friends and promoters, in the amount of general business and deposits.

—Several of our citizens attended the Inter-State celebration of Odd Fellows at Cairo, Monday. They report a pleasant time generally.

—Wheat and [illegible] the grasses are all looking well. Wheat, it is thought, has passed the danger line, and without rust there will be an average yield.

—The State tax this year will be 51 cents on the $100 and next year, under the new revenue bill, it will be only 47 cents—22 for common schools, 5 for sinking (sunk) fund, and 20 to ordinary expenses.

—A meeting is announced for Sunday evening at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church, for the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association. Everybody invited, and young men especially.

—The steamer Chas. Morgan, of the Cincinnati and New Orleans line, burned at West Point, near the mouth of Salt river, 20 miles below Louisville, at 3 o'clock, last Friday. No lives were lost.

—J. M. Montgomery & Bro., who have justly grown so popular as hotel men, have leased the Laclede, and will take charge next Monday. Mine host, Below, will probably take charge of a hotel at Hot Springs, Ark.

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Barlonia, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at C. A. Holcombe's Drug Store.

—This is the season of the year when merchants who are alive to their own interests advertise their goods for the spring trade, and when those who are too dead to bury bask in the sunshine upon the steps of their respective places of business, waiting for the customers who never come. —[Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle, and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by C. A. Holcombe.

—The working people throughout the country are making great to do about 8 hours for a days work. It seems to us that the true way is for labor to be paid by the hour instead of by the day, and let employment then be for as many hours as mutual interest may suggest.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. A. Holcombe

—This is the season of the year when the ladies wear heavy veils, to protect their complexion, you know, and get huffy at a fellow when he meets them and does not recognize them. We delight to meet and recognize our female acquaintances, but it is not all honey and roses to be familiarly bowing to some man's wife whom you have never met, and who will look daggers at you from her tied up face, and tell the first acquaintance she meets that you are a rascally masher and ought to be hung. Then the next thing you know the irate husband or father of the insulted damsel will pay you a visit with sword and pistol by his side and froth streaming from a mouth that has long since given up in disgust the utterance of damning imprecations against you.—[Ex.

—An old man by the name of Foller, at Jackson, Tenn., buried $16,000 in gold, during the war, and keeping it thus during that period safely, continued to so keep it since the war. It was buried in his front yard. The report obtained that he had buried money, and persons got on the hunt of it. One morning last week, he woke up to find his treasure gone. A colored man named Boyd has been arrested charged with getting the old man's money. Burying money was justifiable during the war times, but now citizens having surplus should deposit in the banks.

—In this issue will be found the announcement of Mr. T. B. Ferrell, for County Judge. Mr. Ferrell is extensively known throughout the county, having served as Constable in the Fulton precinct for many years and as Magistrate for one or two terms, and in each capacity, we believe, made a faithful and good officer. He is a clever man, has large experience in county affairs, and we doubt not would make a faithful and worthy officer if elected.

—The new huckster license law appears to be misunderstood in some neighborhoods, they understanding that it applies to farmers bringing eggs, butter, and products of their own farms, &c., to the Hickman market. This is a mistake: it applies only to those who buy to sell again—the speculators. Any other construction would be suicidal to a town. Bring in your marketing, we want it, need it, and must have it.

—Says the Mayfield Monitor: "The members of the Methodist Sunday-school will decorate the grave of Judge Boone with flowers next Sunday. The school will repair to the grave at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and scatter flowers over the remains of one who was a true friend to the children and the Sunday-school. The other Sunday-schools of the city have been invited to participate, and will no doubt do so.

—The citizens of the new county of Carlisle created out of part of Ballard county, Ky., are divided on the question of locating the county seat. The question is whether the court-house shall be located near the geographical center of the county, or near the center of population. Arlington, Bardwell, and Milburn, are the contending towns.

—The first number of that live, sprightly new paper, the Boomerang, published at Fulton by Mr. C. N. Walker, is welcomed to our table. May it always prove a valuable missile in sustaining and upbuilding our local prosperities, and a financial success to its owners.

—The following is creditable to Sam Jones:

"I have declined to lecture. A short time ago a bureau offered me $250 per night for two hundred nights. That means $50,000. But my popularity, if I have any, was made in the pulpit, and I dare not use it for any such selfish purpose, though with $50,000 I could do a great deal of good."

—The importance of as thorough sanitary work as possible cannot be too strongly urged. Cholera has reappeared in Italy, and no one can foretell where it may spread. There is no necessity for alarm, but it is a wise maxim which says; "In time of peace prepare for war."

—Miss Belle Fortune, who has been attending the Boston Conservatory of Music, has returned to Hickman, and will visit here some weeks. Friends are earnestly trying to induce her to accept a class in music, and adopt Hickman as her home.

—Mr. Dee Amberg has commenced building a new residence on court-house hill. It will be something new, convenient and pretty, in architecture. J. D. Millard & Son, who stand at the head of their profession, are the contractors and architects.

—The late overflow was disastrous to bottom farmers, but proved a boom to many saw-mill men in getting out logs, &c. The 22 saw-mills tributary to Hickman are starting into spring work on a big boom.

CARPETS.

Call and see our line of Carpets. The greatest variety in the city. Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, All Wool, 3-ply, All Wool, 2-ply, Supers, Wool Filling, Cocoa and Napier Matting, Straw Matting, Hemp, Oil Cloth, &c., &c., *at lower prices than anywhere in the city.*

SMITH, ELLISON & CO.

—Judge H. C. Bailey, for thirty years a citizen of this county, has located in Sharon, Tenn., where he has purchased a drug store, and will engage in business at that point. He is a worthy citizen, and we wish him success.

R. T. TYLER, *Pres't.* H. BUCHANAN, *V. Pres't.* R. L. ALEXANDER, *Cash.*

HICKMAN BANK.

HICKMAN, KY.

CAPITAL, - - - $50,000.

Being [illegible] organized and ready for business, we respectfully solicit the patronage [illegible] all. All collections made, and exchange furnished to depositors free [illegible] charge. Approved paper running three or four months, discounted at [illegible] rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS:

R. T. TYLER. H. BUCHANAN. GEO. B. THRELKELD. CHAS. BALTZER. R. M. ALEXANDER. L. L. UNDERWOOD. W. C. JOHNSON.

It is Acknowledged

BY ALL, THAT

The Prettiest Goods,

The Latest Styles,

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES

in the city are to be found at the New Store of

SMITH, ELLISON & CO.

A complete New Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, &c., in great variety. Everything to be found in a first-class Dry Goods House. Every article fresh and new. No old styles.

We invite an inspection of our goods, confident we can please you, and guarantee the *very lowest prices.*

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Call and see us; we will be pleased to show our goods.

We also carry a complete stock of Groceries, Queensware, Harness, etc., at lowest prices.

See the Sign across the street.

T. M. FRENCH,

Insurance Agent,

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident.

Represents a line of the very best Companies in the United States.

(OFFICE AT COURT-HOUSE.)

april HICKMAN KY.

ROBBING A TRAIN AT CAIRO.

Com. Atty Thomas Wounded.

In Resisting the Robbers.

Reports reached Hickman Wednesday of an attempted robbery of a railroad passenger train at Cairo on Monday night last. The report of the attempted robbery is a real fact, but exact details of the occurrence may not be accurate.

One report has it that, the night passenger train, with some sixty odd passengers on board, was moved down to the incline, preparatory to being crossed over to the Kentucky side on the ferry-boat. While the cars were halted at the incline, some men mounted the platforms and shouted for the passengers to "change cars." Passengers not suspecting anything improper rushed in a huddle to the doors where they were met by men with drawn revolvers demanding that they throw their hands up and hand over their pocket-books. Some of the passengers were complying with the demand, when Charley Thomas, who was on board, instead of handing out his money, made a lunge at one of the robbers with his knife cutting him across the forehead, but he himself was immediately knocked down with a slung-shot by another one of the robbers. Mr. Thomas was badly but not dangerously wounded in the head. In the melee the robbers made their escape, but were the same night captured at a hotel in Cairo, identified by some of the passengers, and also some of the money found on their persons and identified as bills stolen from passengers. The Globe-Democrat's report is that Mr. Brown, of Ballard county, was the first to show fight, and that Thomas' plucky resistance deterred the band.

Another report has it that, three sneak thieves visited the train at the incline, got up some excitement on the outside to attract the passengers in a crowd, and then began rifling the pockets and robbing, and that Mr. Thomas realizing that he was being robbed made a strike at one of the thieves with his knife, and was struck with a slung-shot as above described. The train then backed back into Cairo, search instituted, and two of the three thieves arrested, and jailed.

—The ex-Confederate soldiers of Louisville, passed touching and eloquent resolutions on the death of Father Ryan. Few memorials to the dead could be more beautiful.

Pasturage.

Good Clover pasturage—$2.00 per head for horses and $1.50 for cows. S. STRONG.

The Same Over Here.

The greatest nuisance to people who come to West Plains with their wagons, is the number of cows always standing about the square ready to pounce on anything in the wagons they can eat, and our observation is that they will eat anything brought to town in wagons, except stove wood. If a farmer stops his team on the square he has to keep strict watch, or the cows will destroy any feed or produce he may have. This morning a wagon stopped in front of our office, and there were six bundles of fodder in it tied together; the owner did not reach a store door before an old cow yanked it all out, and in less than two minutes five or six other cows joined in and consumed it all. That farmer was mad, but not as mad as the one we saw a few moments later chasing a cow through the streets who had about finished a half bushel of apples and was in a long trot with the sack in her mouth. If possible the city authorities ought to take some steps to abate so intolerable a nuisance.

Ben Deering Poisoned.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A special from Benton, Missouri, states that the Rev. Benjamin Deering, of St. Louis, has been for some days past holding a series of temperance revival meetings, which have been wonderfully successful. Last night, some one as yet unknown, placed in the pitcher of water which the revivalist had placed upon the desk from which he was speaking, a large quantity of croton oil. Several persons drank of the water before the services began, and became deathly sick, but not knowing the cause of their illness, failed to warn Mr. Deering not to drink from the pitcher. The latter, during his discourse, drank a glass of the water, and was immediately taken sick. All who tasted the water are to-day in a precarious condition. Two saloon-keepers have been arrested on suspicion, and it is thought they poisoned the water in order to break up the services, which were having a depressing effect upon their business.

—Sam Jones says: "I sometimes go to a place and find the preacher in the shafts, pulling the whole load, with his tongue lolling out and the whole church upon the wagon, some dancing, some drinking, some gambling, some fussing, some praying, some weeping, some shouting, some tattling, some scolding—and all at times taking a whack at a little half dead preacher, pulling for dear life."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce C. L. RANDLE, of Fulton county, as a candidate for Circuit Judge. Election in August next.

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. H. THOMAS, of McCracken county, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for this Judicial District. Election in August, 1886.

We are authorized to announce JOHN K. HENDRICKS, of Livingston county, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in this the First Judicial District of Kentucky. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL CROSSLAND, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in this, the First Judicial District of Kentucky.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

By authority we announce T. B. FERRELL, as a candidate for County Judge of Fulton county. Election, Monday, August 1, 1886.

We are authorized to announce J. NAYLOR, as a candidate for the office of County Judge of Fulton county. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce D. W. DICKINSON as a candidate for Judge of the Fulton County Court. Election in August next.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce Judge R. S. MURRELL, as a candidate for the office of County Attorney, at the ensuing August election.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce T. M. FRENCH as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Fulton county. Election in August, 1886.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce W. P. TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk of Fulton county. Election in August 1886.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce W. A. SHUCK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fulton county. Election in August next.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES P. TAYLOR as a candidate for Jailer of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce THOS. V. WALLACE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailer of Fulton county. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE L. CARPENTER, as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Fulton county. Election in August next.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. TIDWELL, as a candidate for the office of Assessor. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce J. S. BONDURANT, as a candidate for the office of County Assessor. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. GORE, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce J. O. A. COOPER, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Assessor. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce Q. M. T. SALMON, as a candidate for the office of County Assessor. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce D. E. PATE, as a candidate for County Assessor. Election in August next.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. B. KINGMAN, as a candidate for the office of Public School Superintendent of Fulton county. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce Prof. JAMES H. SAUNDERS, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County School Superintendent. Election in August next.

D. G. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYFIELD, - - KY.

In Active Practice Since March, 1877.

WILL practice in all the counties of the First Judicial District, and in the Appellate Courts of Kentucky. sept18-ly

J. M. HUBBARD, M. D.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Hickman and vicinity. Office at the residence of Dr. C. H. Hubbard. mar19

NOTICE.

All persons holding claims against the estate of B. F. Thomasson, deceased, are respectfully notified to present the same at once, properly proved, for settlement. Hickman, Ky., March, 19th, 1886.

A. A. FARIS, ADMINISTRATOR.

J. F. GRAY. J. C. PARTLOW.

STOP!

And get your Blacksmithing and general Repairing done at

J. F. GRAY & COS.,

(Corner of Obion and Exchange Streets.)

HICKMAN, - - - - KY.

Good Work at Rock bottom Prices. Our motto.

MILL WORK a specialty.

JOHN F. GRAY & CO. mar26-tf

FOR SALE.

200,000 feet dry Cypress Building and Fencing Lumber. Also, 100,000 Cypress Shingles.

BONDURANT & DREWRY. mar12

FRITZ SCHROEDER,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

SHOP.—North West corner of Moscow and Troy Avenues, East Hickman, Ky., Satisfaction guaranteed. April.

W. B. BROWN & CO.

Having taken charge of the

HICKMAN HOUSE,

Respectfully announce to the public that the house has been well improved, that they have secured one of the best cooks ever in Hickman, and that no exertion will be spared to entertain guests in most hospitable manner, to good fare, and at reasonable prices, and they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Board: $1 a day; by the week, $3. mar26

DON'T STOP

TILL YOU HAVE REACHED

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Low Prices!

THE OLD RELIABLE

PLAUT BROS. & CO.,

ARE STILL IN THE RING,

With the best selected, the greatest variety of stock in Hickman. Their prices are below any competition. (We will preach low prices.) But just drop in and see for yourself, and you will be convinced that we are giving you facts.

Those who have done themselves the injustice of buying before calling at our store would do well to bear these facts in mind.

No trouble, but a pleasure, for us to show and price you our goods. Big [illegible] in all departments. Come and see.

Plaut Bros. & Co.

THE OLD RELIABLE

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,

DEALER

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS,

HICKMAN, KY.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Moore & Landrum

DRUGGISTS!

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, and School Supplies. Fancy GOODS, TOYS, and PICTURES, SUNDRIES, PAINTS, OILS, WINES and LIQUORS, for Medical use.

AGENTS FOR THE

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

RELIABLE!

R. B. BREVARD,

Has a splendid stock of the very best makes of all kinds of Hardware which are offered at ONE PRICE, and that the very lowest the market justifies. All goods guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

ROOFING A SPECIALTY.

J. D. MILLARD & SON,

Architects, Builders AND Contractors,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Drawings, Plans full specifications as to everything needed furnished, and entire cost accurately calculated. Lock and Key jobs solicited.

INSURANCE.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

LANDRUM & DAVIS,

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED.

PHŒNIX, of Hartford, Conn.; LANCASHIRE, Manchester, England; HARTFORD, Hartford, Conn.; INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, &c., &c.,

AND THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE OF NEW ARK, N. J.

OFFICE, at Moore & Landrum's Drug Store.

Books, Stationery AND Art Notions.

—(o)—

WHERE CAN I BUY A SUITABLE PRESENT AT ITS REAL VALUE?

Before deciding this question we invite you to examine the beautiful and varied stock.

MRS. JENNIE GARDNER,

at new store, Fuqua & DeBow's old stand, has an endless variety of Books and Fancy Stationery, Papeteries of all styles and finish, Pens, Pencils, Port-folios, Lap Tablets, Albums, Card Cases, Cards, &c., &c., and Toys in endless variety.

Champion Harvesters.

Ball Joint and Light Steel Mowers, Twine Binders, and Droppers. The CHAMPION is the only STEEL MOWER ever produced. Will sell Machines lower than any of equal quality.

HELM BROS, New Depot, Hickman, Ky. mar26

H. A. & R. T. TYLER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HICKMAN, - - - KENTUCKY.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office—Furniture Factory. nov3 '78

CLEAR THE TRACK,

FOR LOW PRICES!

H. BUCHANAN has now got his Spring and Summer Stock all in and ready for business. His Stock embraces all the Novelties in all lines, and is all first-class and reliable, and will be offered for sale at prices that will please all. Call and examine my Goods and get my prices, and you will see at once that I can and will sell Goods at from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house in this section of country. Buy where you can get the Best Goods for the least money—that place is Buchanan's. Don't forget that H. Buchanan is the man that keeps the prices down and holds them there. Returning my sincere thanks to the thousands of my patrons for their very liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, and which has enabled me to do the largest business of any house in this section of country.

H. BUCHANAN.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

Organization vs. Organization.

It is now stated reliably that a number of strong railroad and other corporations in the Eastern States have effected an organization to resist labor organizations, such as the Knights of Labor. The purpose of this organization is to raise money to reimburse any concern in its membership for losses incurred in resisting a strike, and a pledge one to another not to employ a "striker" or member of a Labor Union. One reputed feature is that the proprietors will, in certain emergencies, shut down their factories throughout the United States when declared necessary by the Corporation Union. This is a situation of affairs greatly to be regretted, and the very realization of prospective troubles should make the people of the United States, irrespective of party, whether laborers or capitalists, rally to the statesmanlike efforts of President Cleveland, to establish an Arbitration Commission to settle legally such troubles.

State License Tax.

§ 1. All licenses mentioned in this article, except licenses to sell by retail spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, shall be granted by the County Clerk; and licenses to sell by retail spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, shall be granted by the County Court; but the County Court shall not grant a license to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors until ten days' notice shall be given, by posting a written or printed notice at the door of the Court-house, and at least four public places in the neighborhood where the liquor is to be sold, and if the majority of the citizens in the neighborhood shall protest against the application it shall be refused. The County Court in each instance shall determine what constitutes the neighborhood.

The above is the new State license law in regard to selling liquors, &c.

That Back Down.

A New York Herald correspondent in giving an alleged report of a senate executive session, makes Mr. Edmunds say that the soldier business is about played out; that it was time for demagogues to drop it, and that the president has a right to appoint and remove whom he chooses. Senator Hoar is represented as declaring that the Grand Army has become as dangerous as the Knights of Labor. Senator Gorman is made to accuse the President of surrendering to the Senate, and Sherman is pictured as imploring the senate to confirm Democratic appointments. A little more of this sort of thing and the executive session will be nowhere so unpopular as among the senators.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND testified before the Telephone Committee, said that "he had never attempted to make any money except by law and poker—had always lost in poker and generally won at law.—Elizabethtown News.

And Attorney General Garland does not elevate himself before the American people when talking so glibly, under the solemnity of an oath, about his poker playing investments.

Kentucky's Representatives.

Louisville Post Special.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.—An old member of the House said that no State had made such an advance in favorable representation in the House as the State of Kentucky has in this Congress. Said he: "The new Representatives, Stone, Taulbee and Wadsworth, are men far above the average as working members and in gentlemanly intercourse. Kentucky will regain her lost influence in legislation by sending such men to Congress.

The Educational Bill Sleeping.

Special to the Louisville Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The friends of the Blair Willis Educational Bill attempted to have it reported this morning but failed signally; only five out of the Labor Committee of thirteen are known to be for it. Mr. James, who is one of the five favoring the bill, says he sees no prospect of its being reported this session.

Democratic Economy.

During the first nine months of the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1886, there was an increase of over $7,000,000 in the revenues of the Government, as compared with the same period last year. The expenditures were over $16,000,000 less than for the same period in the preceding year, making a net saving of $23,000,000.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

General Indorsement of the President's Plan.

There was quite a scene in the House over the reference of the President's message, the Republicans endeavoring to send it to the whole House on the State of the Union in order to make it a means of working off a lot of buncombe speeches. The House very properly referred it to O'Neill's labor committee, however, with direction to report May 15. Some of the members were inclined to view this reference as a respectful entombment of the message, assuming that the arbitration bill already reported to the House and passed would be regarded as fully covering all the needs of the country in this respect. It is quite possible, however, that the result may be otherwise, and the President's message prove the incentive to additional legislation.

O'Neill is not at all inclined to view the message as in any respect condemnatory of the arbitration bill, and speaking of the matter intimated an intention to try and carry out the President's suggestions. He says there is nothing inconsistent in the two very different measures of relief, and he intends to call on the President at an early hour to talk the matter over with him. If the arbitration bill becomes a law and the governmental commission suggested by the President is authorized, parties in disagreement would have at their command two methods of settling their differences—by arbitration through the intervention of arbitrators selected by themselves, but clothed with limited official powers, or by reference of their disagreement to the three government commissioners. Failing to agree upon arbitration by either of these methods the labor commissioners would still have full authority of law to conduct an investigation on their own motion and report for public information. [illegible]

[illegible] derly was asked this afternoon what he thought of the President's message. He replied he had not had time to read it carefully, but had glanced over it and liked it as far as it went. "It is not just what I want though," he said. "I want a department of labor. I don't believe in doctoring these troubles. I want to go to the root of the disease. Strikes are but medicine. They relieve the patient for a time, but his sickness comes back on him. The matter must be seriously and carefully studied. We need a department of labor to have recorded on file, to make a careful and constant study of the labor question and be ready to act and to recommend action at any time. Arbitrations should be conducted from this department."

Mr. W. O. McDowell of the executive board of the Knights of Labor said: "The message is first-class and a move in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. My recommendation is that an executive department with a cabinet minister at its head should be created and that the control of external navigation or the mercantile shipping interests now held by the treasury should be turned over to it. By having an executive department controlling internal and external transportation, railroad and marine matters I believe the present difficulties could be reached and an equitable system of regulation established."

Senator Beck is outspoken in praise of the President's message on the labor question. He says if he could have his way he would name Allan G. Thurman, Joseph E. McDonald and Roscoe Conkling as labor commissioners and give them $10,000 a year. Such a commission would command the respect of all parties and would settle the labor troubles.

Senator Vanwyck said he had read the message and he thought the idea of the President a very good one and that good results might be attained.

RECENTLY a bill passed the Senate amending the laws relating to bribery in popular elections. Under the law, as it now exists, no one can be punished for selling his vote, unless the fact be proven by one witness, and then that witness must be strongly corroborated before any conviction can be had. This statute has never been enforced for the reason that the corroborating evidence could never be obtained, and the result is that merchandise in suffrage has gone on unchecked.

THE proposition of President Cleveland, in a special message to Congress Thursday, on the subject of the labor trouble, for the creation of a commission of labor, to be charged with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between capital and labor, has the merit at least of substituting pacific arbitration in lieu of physical force, boycotting and strikes.

Property Exempt from Taxation.

§ 9. The following property is exempt from taxation under the new law:

1. Property of the United States and the securities thereof, which are, by act of Congress, exempt from State taxation.

2. Property of the Commonwealth.

3. Two cows, not to exceed fifty dollars in value; if the two cows exceed fifty dollars in value, the excess only shall be assessed and taxed; the growing crops; all poultry on hand for family use; household goods and chattels not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars in value; and provisions on hand for family use not to exceed in value two hundred and fifty dollars.

4. Property owned in its entirety by counties, cities and towns, which is necessary to carry on the government of such county, city or town.

5. Public scools, churches and all property of seminaries, asylums, hospitals, infirmaries and colleges, and all other funds devoted to charitable purposes, and church parsonages to the extent of $5,000; public cemeteries, except those owned by joint stock companies or associations which declare a dividend: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as exempting any property which is used or employed for gain of any person, nor any property of which the products, rents or uses are not devoted solely to the objects of the institution, as contra-distinguished from personal gain of the individuals connected with the institution: *Provided*, Nothing herein shall be construed or held to include any house, lot, land, fund or other property of any insurance or assurance company. Libraries, paintings and statuary owned by counties, cities and towns are likewise exempt from taxation.

6. All property which is maintained by general State taxation.

[illegible] ments in the New Revenue Law.

To lessen the class of property exempt from taxation.

To describe property more definitely, in order to help in its proper assessment.

To hold Assessors to a stricter accountability in dealing with values.

To give the Assessor a better season of the year in which to work.

To impose a penalty upon property-owners for neglect of certain duties prescribed.

To pay the Assessors a percentage upon valuations instead of so much for every "legal voter" found.

To start the Sheriffs to collecting the taxes at an earlier date, in order that the money may reach the treasury by the time it is needed.

To require frequent and prompt settlements with Sheriffs, as a help to keeping their accounts in good order.

To dispose of lands sold for taxes without involving State ownership in the matter of titles.

To secure more efficient work from county Boards of Supervisors, and to permit certain moneys to be expended in the counties in which collected instead of first being sent to Frankfort.

What Federal Aid Means.

Louisville Commercial

The Hon. Joseph Desha Pickett, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will distribute this year about $1,000,000 for the payment of common school teachers. If he could add to this amount another $1,000,000, and continue for a number of years to send out an increased amount of money, it is probable that a better class of teachers would grow up in the State, that the attendance upon the common schools would be increased, and that the popular regard for education would be strengthened. Such an object is aimed at through the method of Federal aid. The State can accept or refuse a Federal appropriation at will, so that no right of the State is infringed upon. If the money, once placed in control of Dr. Pickett, is misapplied, it is not the fault of the United States. No other plan has been proposed in Congress than is outlined above. Nobody has undertaken a measure of control or interference with the school system of any State; nobody has proposed any change in the school officials or the creation of any new offices; nobody has offered any new course of study for the common schools. If the appropriation should be made by Congress and Kentucky should accept a share of the money it would be as fully under the control of the State as is the fund now disbursed by Dr. Pickett. There is not the slightest excuse for the insinuations to the contrary which form the principal objections urged to the Federal-aid plan.

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union has begun a crusade against cigarette smokers.

High License in Illinois.

St. Louis Republican

In the town elections in Illinois last week license or no license was one of the questions before the communities, and it is worthy of remark that license was carried in a large majority of the towns. In several cases the prohibition tickets were chosen, but the general result shows that the people of Illinois are more favorable to a strict license system than to attempted teetotalism. License in that State means *high* license, as it does in Missouri. If people will drink—and it appears that no laws can prevent them—they must be made to pay for it by limiting the number of places where intoxicating beverages can be procured, and making them pay the community a good round price for the privilege. It has been objected that this is deriving a public revenue from the vices of individuals. But it would be fairer to say it is a tax on indulgence. Drinking is not a vice, except when indulged in to excess. All Christian nations derive a revenue from the manufacture or sale of strong drink. This is not encouraging the sale and use of strong beverages; it is in truth imposing a severe tax or penalty on it and thereby discouraging it. Several years ago a man could keep a saloon in Missouri at a charge of $52 a year, and in Illinois for a smaller fee. Now it costs him a minimum of $550, and up to $1,500 in Missouri, and $500 to $1,000 in Illinois, and the result of the change is a diminished number of saloons, a decrease in the drinking habit and a larger revenue from the sale of beverages. The high license system has wrought a most gratifying improvement in the habits of the people in Missouri.

A Stranger's Compliment to Capt. W. J. Stone.

Judge J. D. Atchison, of Owensboro, recently spent a few days in Washington on business before the Supreme Court. While there he wrote a letter to the Owensboro Messenger, and among other things he said:

"One of Kentucky's best members, for a new member, is W. J. Stone, of the First District. He is a man of ability, honesty and purity, devoted to the best interest of his district and the public, and is one of the hardest workers here. His candor and strict integrity have gained for him the confidence of the House, and no new member in it has a greater or more deserved popularity. If he speaks it is to the House on a pending question, and not to empty desks for his constituents to read. He is a plain, candid, matter-of-fact, practical business man, and Congress needs more just like him. He is on the committee of War Claims to which has been referred two thirds of the bills introduced this session; he has reported from his committee more important bills than any other member, and has secured the passage of every bill he has reported. The First District should return him by all means for they cannot get a better man."

Cholera is Coming.

A dispatch from Cleveland, O., says: Many residents of this city are much alarmed over the appearance for several months past of a thick bluish fog, which appears to issue from the earth. Its presence is regarded by persons conversant with its previous appearance here as ominous of an approaching epidemic of cholera. It is a singular fact, cited by those who went through the cholera plagues of 1866 and earlier years, that this same bluish fog has always preceded an outbreak of the dreaded scourge, and that it has not been seen in this city until this week since the last cholera epidemic. Scientists here, whose attention has been called to the fact believe that conditions favorable to the creation of this fog are favorable to the spread of cholera contagion.

CHOLERA IN VENICE.

The Cologne Gazette says that cholera has broken out at Venice, and that the officials there are concealing the fact.

THERE are still indications of war upon the European horizon. France and Germany continue to lower at each other, and the "fiery Greek" and "unspeakable Turk" have already exchanged a few red-hot compliments. France has never ceased to entertain thoughts of revenge for the overwhelming and humiliating defeat she received in the Franco-Prussian war.

THE State tax this year in Kentucky will be fifty-one cents. The rate already provided is forty-seven and a half cents. In addition there is three-and-a-half cents for building the branch penitentiary at Eddyville. Next year, the tax will be forty-seven cents on the $100 valuation.

The Beecher Charges.

Reference has heretofore been made to charges against Parson Beecher's son, who was appointed collector of Port Townsend on Puget sound last spring. The charges allege that when Beecher was purser on one of the Puget sound steamers a gentleman entrusted him with $500 with which to purchase postal notes; that when requested to account for the money Beecher claimed to have delivered it to a postal route agent named Temple, with directions to purchase the postal notes. Temple denied having received the money, and after the lapse of some time and no little controversy, Beecher settled the matter by giving his note for $500 to the party from whom he originally received the money. Capt. Beecher and his father have both been before the sub-committee in defense of the former, but it appears that the explanation given was not satisfactory, and the President has been advised to withdraw the nomination of Beecher if he would forestall his rejection.

Feland's Convict Bill.

Mr. Feland has introduced in the Senate a bill to work the convicts upon public works in the counties. The bill provides that the expense of feeding and clothing the convicts while so engaged shall be paid by the counties.

A Serious Difficulty.

FULTON, KY., April 21.—Mr. Jas. Snow, a farmer, living a few miles in the country, and two of his employes got into a difficulty yesterday in which Snow was pretty badly used up with a knife in the hands of one of the parties. The wounds are thought to be serious and may prove fatal.

"THE latest invention of the pension monomaniacs," says a contemporary, "is a provision for ex-soldiers of the last war who were not disabled by the war or anything incident to the war, but who have had accidents since which disabled them."

THE public will learn with regret that ex-President Arthur is dangerously ill with an aggravated form of Bright's disease, which, with its serious complications, precludes the hope of recovery.

IT is said that Blaine is laying the wires to have an attempt made to defeat Edmunds' return to the Senate from Vermont. An organized opposition will undoubtedly confront the distinguished Vermonter.

JAY GOULD has sent his check for $500 to Ham Williams, a deputy sheriff who was shot and seriously wounded while defending the property of the Iron Mountain railroad.

Election Notice.

An election of the qualified voters of the city of Hickman, will be held at the City Hall, on Monday, the 3rd day of May next between the usual hours for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of licensing saloons in the city. The question to be voted on is, "Are you for or against the issuing of license to retail and tipple spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in the city of Hickman?"

Attes, W. L. McCUTCHEN, City Clerk.

HICKMAN, KY., April 23, 1886.

DR. A. A. FARIS.
PHYSICAN AND SURGEON,
HICKMAN, — — KENTUCKY
OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity.
jan16-'80

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up as a stray by T. S. Williams on his farm, on the Dyersburg road, about five and one-half miles southwest of Hickman, in Fulton county, State of Kentucky, one red and speckled heifer, about 2 years old, marked with underbit in the right ear, and split in the left, and appraised by J. R. Williams, before me, at five dollars. Given under my hand as Judge of Fulton County Court, March 30, 1886.

R. S. MURRELL, J. F. C. C.

apr2

LOWER and LOWER.
All kinds of Groceries—hams, sides, &c. as cheap as the cheapest. I will not be undersold. JOHN WITTING.

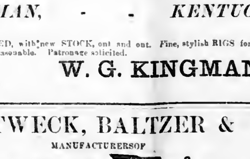
FETHE'S SALOON,
A PLEASANT RESORT.
FRESH BEER constantly on tap. Cigars and Tobacco, of the best brands. Patronage solicited.
nov 14-tf

C. L. RANDLE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Collector, Real Estate Agent
HICKMAN, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted him in Southwestern Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase sale of Real Estate. [jan8

NEW GOODS!
LATEST STYLES IN
All Wool Dress Goods
DRESS GINGHAMS,
PRINTED LAWNS, PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES
AND PLAIN PIQUA.
We have a large variety of white Dress Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Linen Collars, Lace Collars, Silk Mits, Best line of Ladies' and Misses' Hose, Corsets, &c.
We have a fine assortment of Ladies', Children's and Men's custom-made Shoes and Slippers, which we guarantee to give satisfaction.
Custom-made Clothing, latest style and lowest price. Hats, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Fresh Family Groceries, and sold as low as any house.
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Paints and Oils; very low.
J. AMBERG'S SONS.

FARMER'S STORE.
C. B. KINGMAN,
—DEALER IN—
Hardware, Tinware,
SEEDS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, &C.
(Clinton Street, Corman & Co's Old Stand)
Everything New.
ROOFING, &c.
I have secured, permanently, one of the finest workmen in the State, and will make roofing and tinning a specialty.
Motto—I will not be undersold, even in larger cities.

New Livery Stable.
(Corner of Jackson and Kentucky Streets,)
HICKMAN, - - KENTUCKY,
JUST OPENED, with new STOCK, out and out. Fine, stylish RIGS for hire. TERMS reasonable. Patronage solicited.
W. G. KINGMAN.
oct30-1885

HERTWECK, BALTZER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGONS, WAGONS,

Hickman, Kentucky.

J. W. COWGILL,
DEALER IN

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES &c., &c., &c.
Trusses AND Abdominal Supports PAINTS AND OILS, &c., &c., &c.
Prescriptions filled at any hour, day or night. Ring night bell after 10 o'clock, P. M.

THE BARTER GROCERY.
MR. J. M. MONTGOMERY, announces to his friends and the public that he has opened a new and fresh supply of all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as the lowest. He is ready at all times to exchange Groceries at cash prices for Butter, Eggs, Chickens, or any kind of marketing that the farming friends may bring in. The highest market price always paid.
J. M. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

SALE AND LIVERY STABLE
FARIS & PARKER,
KENTUCKY STREET,
KEEPS constantly on hand for hire and sale
HORSES, BUGGIES and HACKS.
Having purchased the stable, horses and entire outfit of W. B. Plummer we propose to continue the business, and solicit patronage.

W. DIESTELBRINK
Family Groceries.
NO space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods. Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Moscow Avenue, East Hickman, Ky.

FAMILY GROCERY
H. C. JUDGE.
(DAVIS OLD STAND.)
All kinds of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
usually kept in a first-class house, at bottom prices.
FANCY CANDIES, TEAS, MINCE-MEAT, PICKLES CRANBERRIES, HOMINY, GRITS
LIQUORS,
Sugar, Coffees, Soaps, &c.
Will not be undersold.
Will pay full price for Butter, Eggs, &c

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS
HICKMAN, KY.
E. C. Ramage,
DEALER IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.
HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work.
Orders from the country promptly
may 26

F. E. CASE,
DEALER IN
Family Groceries;
AND ALSO,
Nets, Seines, Lines, Hooks, and all kind of Fishing Tackle and Supplies, at a bargain. Groceries and Family Supplies generally.

NEW FIRM.
CARLISLE & LATTUS,
WOOD and BLACKSMITH REPAIR SHOP,
—xox—
All kinds of Farm Machinery, Plows, Implements, Wagons, &c., repaired on short notice and workmanlike manner.
New Wagons, &c. made to order.
mar5

Groceries.
25cts Lower than the Lowes
I have no clerk expenses—no store rent—and pay cash for all my Groceries, and therefore can sell as cheap as the cheapest. Best brands of Wittenberg and Lont or Flour, 25 cents cheaper than the low
JOHN WITTING.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
We are Wholesale Headquarters for all grades of
CHEWING, SMOKING TOBACCO and CIGARS
and will job to dealers only at Factory prices; also the
Dental Scotch and Superior Scotch Snuff,
the best in the market. We also keep constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Confectioneries and Fruits, which we will sell very low for the cash. Please call and see us.
FUQUA & DeBOW.

Saddlery and Harness
PLUMMER & FARRISS,
Jackson St, opposite Courier Office
HICKMAN, - - - KY.
A WELL selected stock of Saddles and Harness. New work made to order. Prompt attention given to
REPAIRING
of any kind. He has secured the services of that well known and excellent workman, Uncle Bob Farriss, which of itself is a guarantee of good and faithful work.
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